AFTER NASEBY.

BY DAVID WECHSLER

(Copyright, 1895, by Irving Bacheller.)

of Naseby had been When the battle fought and lost, I felt that the cause of my nege the king was lost, too. More than eight hundred of our men were left dead upon the field, while the number of prisoners exceeded the slain by five to one; the king himself had been forced to flee, whither I knew not; and the remnants of his army (of whom I was one) were scattered across the country side. After the battle I had been chased hither and thither by flying squadrons of cavalry, but, al-ways managing to clude their grasp, I found myself when night came down at a little distance from the scene of the conflict. The pursuing parties were recalled one by one, and drawing my horse up to walk, I rode slowly onward through the Northamptonshire lanes, wandering I knew not where. Behind me, when I turned to the saddle, I could see a score of the enemy's watch three glowing bright against the dark background, while ever and anon there came across the still night air the

there came across the still night air the strains of a hymn from the camp of the Covenanters. I was faint and weary for want of foed, for I had tasted nothing since early morn, and my heart was very heavy for my liege.

Presently I espled, with no small satisfaction, a bright ray of light issuing from the trees in front of me. As I approached I saw that it proceeded from the window of a low-thatched cottage, which, to a man dejected and weary in body and mind, was a pleasing and roost comfortable sight. I dismounted, and throwing the bridle over my arm, rapped at the door with my sword hilt. I had occasion to rap again before it was opened by a wizered old woman with a kindly face, but withal a frightened one. In a trembling voice she inquired my name and business.

"My name good dame." I answered "is

"My name, good dame," I answered, "is f little consequence. I am a captain in is majesty's sixth regiment of horse, and I crave food and rest. "Nay, I pray you, sir, to go away," re-plied the ald crore, whose fear had be-come the more manifest as I spoke. Now this I had no mind to do, for there



A Maiden of Exceeding Beauty.

ras proceeding from the inside of the was proceeding from the inside of the house a most appetizing odor, as of some savory stuff on the stew, and my stomach liked lil to go away and leave it. "Your fears are groundless, good dame," said I, in such a tone as I hoped might serve to reassure her. "No harm will come

serve to reassure her. No harm wat conto you."

"Aye, but it will," she croaked. "The
rebels are encamped not a league away. I
dare not let you in. I have all the heart,
kind sir, but I dare not."

"Nay, let him enter, good mother," said
a sweet voice behind her. "If he is for
the king he is a friend."

The old crore left me standing on the
threshold and turned to speak with someone inside, who, from the tones of the
voices as they came to me through the
doorway, I could tell was pleading my
cause.

"Well, have it as ye will," said the old creature, at last; "but ill will come of it;" mark my word, lassie, ill will come of it!" and she hobbled back to where I was "Good gentleman," she said, holding the "Good gentleman," she said, holding the door open, "there is not much that I can offer ye, but to such as it is ye are wel-

I thanked her profusely, and begging to thanked her profusely, and begging to be allowed to tend first to my horse, led it off in the direction of an outhouse. The poor beast was as spent as its master and sorely in need of rest. I gave it meal and water, and, leaving it safely tethered, re-turned presently to the cottage. The old woman, as I entered, was bending over a large pot which was seething on the

over a large pot which was seething on the fire, and from which proceeded the savory smell I had before noticed. Beside her, on



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

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EARDINE. MEDULLINE.

Extract of the Heart, for Func-Extract of the Spinal Cord, for Locomotor Ataxia. TESTINE, For Premature Decay.
OVARINE, For Diseases of Women,
THYROIDINE, For Eczema and impurities of
the blood.

Dose, 5 drops. SOLE OWNERS.

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a low wooden stool, was seated a maiden of such exceeding beauty that, looking at her, I remembered no longer my hunger, but only the disorder of my attire. She was dressed in peasant's costume, but the softness of her skin, the whiteness of her hands, the grace of her bearing, all told me it was



Started Wearily to Mount the Ladder no peasant that I had gazed upon. I made her a low bow, but I fear it did me but little credit, for what with the heat and turmoil of the day, the dust and stain of battle, my weariness and dejection, and the surprise at meeting so fair a creature in such an unlooked-for manner, I was but ill-prepared to do justice to the manners of a, courtier. She returned my salute with a perfect grace that put me to shame, but I fancied I saw a faint sign of amusement in her face—which, indeed, was not to be wondered at—and so I took out a pocket comb and small hand mirror which I carried with me, and going toward the candle comb and small hand mirror which I carried with me, and going toward the candle which burnt upon a table in the center of the room, endeavored to remedy to some extent the defects in my appearance, so that I might present a more fitting spectacle for a lady's eyes to gaze upon.

The maiden watched me with a smile, "I perceive, sir," she said, "that you belong to the court?"

I could not tell whether this was said in

I could not tell whether this was said in

I could not tell whether this was said in jest or earnest, but I was loth to consider it the former, and so answered:

"It is true, madam, that I have the honor and privilege to attend upon his majesty. May I, in turn, be pardoned for saying that I discern you are not such as it would seem you desire to appear?"

She took what I said in good part, though the figure relativity as the resided. shaking her finger playfully as she replied: "Nay, sirrah, I am a peasant, as you per-

ceive."

This I did not believe, nor could I be wholly sure that she wished to be believed.

"But come, mother," the maiden continued, turning to the old crone, who was still stooping over the fire, "your guest is surely famished, and that stew, I trow, is ready to do you credit."

o do you credit.' Thus exhorted, the old woman placed the savory mess upon the table, accompanying the action with many apologies for the homeliness of the fare, which, in truth were unneeded, for I set to with a will and never found king's banquet more to my taste. Nevertheless, I was grieved to think that I should have to break my long fast before the eyes of so fair a maiden, for I could not but fear that she would regard my prodigious appetite as smacking of the most unseemly greed. When the meal was concluded I begged to be allowed to seek repose by the side of my horse in the outhouse, but the ofil woman pointed to a ladder which stood in the corner of the room, communicating with a trap door in Thus exhorted, the old woman placed the room, communicating with a trap door in

"If ye go up there, good gentleman," said she, "ye will find a loft where ye may rest. "Tis a poor place, as ye may well believe, but fitter for a king's officer to lie within than an outhouse."

I thanked her, and taking the rush light I thanked her, and taking the rush light which she proffered, bowed once again to the maiden and started wearlly to mount the ladder. In the loft above I found a straw pallet, upon which I threw myself down without removing so much as my sword, and was soon overcome with slumber. I was awakened, after what seemed but a few minutes, by the sound of men's



Stood Pell-Mell in the Midst of Them

voices in the rooms below, and filled with voices in the rooms below, and filled with apprehension. I crept quietly to the trap door and partly raised the lid. I was hugely taken aback by what I saw, though the sight was but a natural one in the sad case in which the king's own loyal men at that time found themselves. A burly, red-faced sergeant and two troopers, all dressed in the rebel uniform, had entered the house and were engaged in lively conversation with the old woman who had shown me kindness.

tion with the old woman who had shown me kindness.

"I tell ye," she was saying, "there's none that ye seek in here."

"This gives you the lie, old woman," said the sergeant, and with a sneer he dug his sword into a cloak which I, with a sad lack of forethought, had left to lie upon a blench and held it on the point. "This is no raiment of a servant of the Lord."

With a cry of despair the old dame shrank back and covered her wizened face with her hands. The sergeant took a step in the direction of the ladder,

ook a step in the direction of the ladder, but the young maiden, who until that mo-ment had remained seated, rose majestic-

ment had remained seated, rose majestically and barred his way.
"Stay!" she cried. "You have no right to enter or to search this dwelling, poor though it be, except this old dame bid you. Wherefore, then, do ye come? You have conquered in the combat, you have killed and captured many thousands of the king's brave men—why seek ye more?"

The sergeant gazed upon the indignant girl with the most unmistakable admiration glowirg on his fleshy face. "By my faith," he sald, with a smirk, "a comely damse!! and such a one, it seems, as the

damsel! and such a one, it seems, as the Lord reserves for his own elect!" And with that he would have touched her face. But the blood rushed hot to my cheek at the thought of the indignity, and drawing my sword I made short work of the ladder and appeared pell-mell in the midst of them.

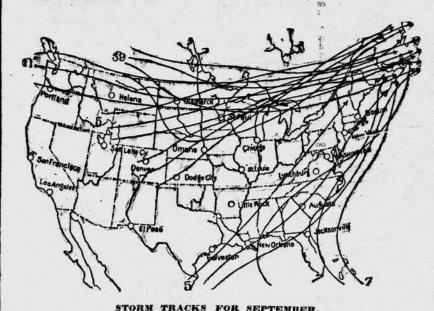
(Continued in Monday's Star.)

Canada and the Union.

From the Chautauqua Assembly Herald. Dr. Potts says that there's nobody in Canada who talks of annexation to the United States. "At least," said he, "no United States. "At least," said he, "no man who cared for political preferment would mention such a thing in public. Before the panic there were some who thought annexation would be desirable, but they don't speak of it now." Can it be that Miss Canada would have married Uncle Sam for his money? "Blessed," indeed, "are the uses of adversity." What if the panic had come too late?

The Obedient Maiden. From an Exchange. "Now that we are engaged. I really think

you might give me a kiss." "No-o. I musn't, but (as a happy thought strikes her) mamma told me that if I went out in the canoe I must sit perfectly quiet, and not move until you told me I could."



SEPTEMBER STORMS

Investigation of Their Tracks for Ten Years.

AN INTERESTING STUDY

Where They Originate and Where They Disappear.

MECHANISM OF HURRICANES

Prepared by the U. S. Weather Bures

One of the chief interests, aside from the values they have in respect to forecasting, in the study of charts of storm tracks, consists in comparing them month with month, in order to observe the changes that take place with the progress of the seasons. It was shown on the August map that the summer storms, in the majority of cases, originate in three places, in Alberta, Colorado, and the West Indies. On the other hand, in September the chart indicates that they arise in at least six places. We have one set of storms generating in Alberta, at which thirty-eight were observed in ten years; there were eleven of the United States; next five were observed to commence their activity on the northern plateau of the Rocky mountain district; also seven developed over the isolated plateau of Colorado; five appeared on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico; finally seven tropical hurricanes came in from the West Indies. Their Jumping off Place.

These all pursued their paths to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of which they left the field of observation. The Alberta storms run along the northern boundary of the United States in the northwest, cross the lake region, and advance down the St. Lawrence valley, reaching the gulf in about

also we have the West Indian storms, which are developed further east, in the calm zone of the doldrums, move westward awhile in the western tropical current, recurve on the western edge of the great Atlantic anti-cyclene, hugging the periphery of the same, and also skirt the Atlantic coast, unless by the obstruction of a high they enter the gulf states before they recurve. The erratic movements of the west gulf and the east gulf storms consists in their effort to break through the high pressure belt. It is during this passage, when they are most vigorously fed, that they attain the destructive violence so often noted in the southern states. noted in the southern states.

The Hurricane Season.

September is the middle of the hurricane season for the West Indies. In the China seas the season covers the same months-August, September and October; in the Bay of Bengal there are, however, two seasons -April to June and October, November; in the Arabian sea there are the same two seasons as in the Bay of Bengal; in the south Indian ocean the height of the season is in January, February, March. These differences depend upon the relations of the land and water in the tropics, where these storms begin.

In the ten years examined the seven West In the ten years examined the seven west Indian hurricanes recurved on the average in the longitude of the Florida peninsula. The destructive storm of September 1-7, 1888, did not recurve, but passed over Cuba westward to the Mexican coast. In 1894, September 21-30, the storm recurved, causing serious deviatation along the Atlantic irg serious devastation along the Atlantic coast. The primary cause for recurving or not is in the existence or non-existence of a high area over the eastern Atlantic states. The cyclone follows in behind the high, and if this moves off to sea, opening a trough behind it, the hurricane moves northward in the ordinary track. If the high hangs persistently in the region, the cyclone is deflected far to the west tefore it can recurve, in which case it is likely to show very destructive qualities on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico. If rain falls freely before the hurricane comes to land it is likely to die out; if the downpour begins after reaching land it is probable that a long, vigorous march is yet before it. rg serious devastation along the Atlantic

a long, vigorous march is yet before it. The Mechanism of Hurricanes. There is much discussion in meteorological circles about the exact cause of the production of hurricanes in certain months only, and also regarding the mechanism of the whirling monsters, opinion not yet having settled upon any complete theory regarding these points. Some of the facts may, however, be reviewed, and the most probable form of the movement of the winds deduced from them. At the time of whiles deduced from them. At the time of the hurricane season, August to October, the large areas of calm, sultry and rainy atmosphere, called the doldrums, stretch from the west coast of Africa, near Sene-gambia, to the north coast of South Amer-ica, near Guiana, in their northernmost ica, near Gulana, in their northernmost latitudes. At the same season of the year the great Atlantic high area, on account of the heating of the continents, seems to have contracted its boundaries, and to be confined to the ocean, leaving as it were channels near the land, and especially on the American side. After having once started, these hurricanes hang along the border of the great ocean high, skirt its southern edge, gradually turn north on the western side, or recurve, and still following the outline of this high proceed off to the northeast, and enter the regular mid-latitude storm track. Now the significance of the calm belt of the doldrums and the adjacent high is that the air

building up in the high as it runs down, feeds any vortex or whirl that may have been started along its edge, and thus continues to supply it for the many days that these violent storms are observed to lear.

Some students have claimed that the Some students have claimed that the terdency of the warm, moist doldrum air to rise up is the first cause of producing these cyclones. But there is one very difficult objection to overcome before this view can be established. Air will rise by convection only when the difference of temperature is considerable between the rising column of air and the adjacent regions; yet in hurricanes this difference of temperature is not observed.

How the Whirling Vortex Begins How the Whirling Vortex Begins.

Now, on examinning the maps for the isobars, it is almost always seen that the lower isobar, marking out the edge of the great ocean high, has a loop or sort of pocket, by the bending down of the line, and in this the whirl begins. In the autumn, as the sun is moving southward, the impulse of the air is to follow it, and it may well be that the smooth isobar lines stretch out fingers toward the equator, into the doldrum calm, making a pocket of lower pressure, and that herein the whirling vortex begins its course. Its future, dependent, as has been said, upon the performance of the high area in opening up a passage near the American coast, is merely the sucking in of the air from the high area, practically regardless of temperature, the rain also being a secondary phenomenon. lower isobar, marking out the edge of ondary phenomenon. The Approach of the Cyclone.

As to the hurricane itself when once set n motion, we have more definite information. The approach of a hurricane is usually indicated by a long swell on the ocean, propagated to great distances and ocean, propagated to great distances and forewarning the observer by two or three days. A faint rise in the barometer is indicated before the gradual fall that may become very pronounced at the center; fine wisps of cirrus clouds are first seen which surround the center to the distance of 200 miles, the air is calm and sultry, but this is gradually supplanted by a gentle breeze and later the wind increases to a gale, the clouds become matter, the sea rough, rain falls and the windsame gusty and dangerous as the vortex core comes on. Here is the indescribable tempest, dealing destruction, impressing the imagination with its wild exhibition of the forces of nature, the flashes of lightning, the torrents of rain, the cooler air, all the elements in an uproar, which indicate the close approach of the center. In the midst of this turmoil there is a sudden pairse, the winds almost cease, the sky clears, the air is cool, the waves, however, rage in great turbulence. This is the eye of the storm, the core of the vortex, and is, perhaps, twenty miles in diameter, one-fortieth of the whole cyclone. The respite is brief and is soon followed by the abrupt renewal of the violent wind and rain, but now coming from the opposite direction, and the storm passes off with the several Teafures following each other in the reverse order. ocean, propagated to great distances and

region, and advance down the St. Lawrence valley, reaching the gulf in about
three days. It will be observed that these
tracks have a strong tendency to loop
down near the beginning of their paths
over the Rocky mountain slope into North
and South Dakota, whence they recover
the main track in the neighborhood of
Lake Superior. The North Pacific storms,
those from Wyoming and Idaho, as well
as the Colorado storms, in twenty-four
hours find themselves on the main track
in the lake region, whence they go to the
Gulf of St. Lawrence. These four groups
belong very clearly to one family, and
have their rise on the northward side of
the great high pressure belt that extends
around the globe in about latitude 30 degrees, 35 degrees, except where it is
defected by the continents. In the United
States this belt leaves the Atlantic coasts
near South Carolina, but it enters this
country in northern California or Oregon,
nearly 10 degrees further north. The deflection thus observed is no doubt largely
due to the elevations of the Rocky mountain districts.

From the South.

On the southern side of the high belt we
find another system of storm generation,
because the air of this belt must flow off
on both sides, south as well as north,
though the quantity returned to the southward is less than that to the northward.
Thus, we find the five west Gulf of Mexico
storms, which usually advance to the Gulf
of St. Lawrence over the Atlantic states;
alse we have the West Indian storms, which
are developed further east, in the calm
zone of the doldrums, move westward
awhile in the westerly tropical current, recurve on the western edge of the great Atlantic anti-cyclene, hugging the periphery
of the same, and also skirt the Atlantic
coarts, unless by the obstruction of a high
they enter the gulf states before they recurve. The erraiting movements in the center is as 4f a hole
were resulted to the ground than the upper discharge in the storm parts. The clear sky at the center is as 4f a hole
were placed in the saucer, t

experience of one at work.

Twenty-Four Sentembers.

The following data, compiled from the weather bureau records, cover the period of twenty-four years for the month of September and should prove of value and interest in anticipating the more important interest in anticipating the more important meteorological elements, and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep for the coming month:

Mean or normal temperature, 68 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1881, with an average of 77 degrees.

The coldest month was that of 1871, with an average of 62 degrees.

The highest temperature was 104 degrees on 7th, 1881.

on 7th, 1881.
The lowest temperature was 38 degrees on 26th, 1879. Average precipitation for the month, 3.62

inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.81 inches, in 1876.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.1

The greatest amount of precipitation re-The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 5.66 inches, on 15th and 16th, 1874.

Average number of clear days, 11; partly cloudy days, 11; cloudy days, 8.

The prevailing winds have been from the south.

The highest velocity of wind was 36 miles from the parthyset on 26th 1822.

miles, from the northwest, on 26th, 1882. The First Prop Bars.

rom the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Near as we can get at it," observed the professor of wheeling to the class, "this style of getting the head down and the hips up was instituted by Lord Marmion—" "Near as we can get at it," observed the

"O-o-h!"
"In his now famous road race across the Douglass bridge—"
"Um-m-mh!"
"Critics and enemies of wheeling have denied this, but we have the historical statement that the bars descending grazed big pluma""

Paradoxical.



CURING A BAD MEMORY.

Men Who Had the Habit of Forgetting and What He Did. The man held on and the writer went started up street with a man, "I have forgotten something."

The man held on and the whiter went back into the office and returned after a few minutes. "Are you troubled much that way?" in-

quired the man as they moved off.

1'Oh, only about a thousand or fifteen hundred times a day." "I used to be that way myself, but I

cured it." "Tell me how you did it and I'll apply the same remedy if it takes a leg." "It will take more than that if you stick

to it as I did." "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," suggested the writer. "If I had een a married man with the memory I've got, my wife would have been in the lunatic asylum by this time and I would have been in the grave, the victim of her righteous wrath. However, tell me the cure

been in the grave, the victim of her righteous wrath. However, tell me the cure and I'll undertake it if possible."

"Well," said the doctor of memories, "twenty years ago I had the faculty of not remembering anything not directly in the line of immediate duty. My wife escaped the asylum and the other dark tragedies you hint at by never asking me to do anything in the remembering line for her, but I had some of it to do on my own account, and I just couldn't keep my mind where I wanted it. I got into trouble two or three times of almost a serious character by my carelessness, or whatever it might be called, and at last I set up a rull not to be broken, to attend at once to what I had forgotten as soon as it came to me. "Then the force of it struck me. Many and many a time I had to go back home for something I had forgotten, and as it was a mile from my office, it was no small job. So during the day if I forgot anything I went straight to my office for it, or wherever it might be where the forgetting had taken place. A number of times I missed trains because about the time I would reach the station I would remember I had forgotten, and back I would go. Once my wife missed a train with me, and for a week or two, I can tell you, my memorizer was as keen as a briar, for she talked to me in a way that I couldn't forget. "I did it again, though, and that time

memorizer was as keen as a briar, for sne talked to me in a way that I couldn't forget.

"I did it again, though, and that time she went off without me and I followed on a later train. It was a hard school, but I was gradually improving when the climax came. I had been called away to see a lawyer in Boston in a will case, where I was to get about \$5,000 as my share, provided I showed up at a certain time. When I reached the train I discovered that I had left my \$2 umbrella at my office. I had made up my mind to take that umbrella, and when I found I had forgotten it, I immediately put my rule into operation, went back after it and took the next train, twelve hours later. When I walked into the lawyer's office twolve or fourteen hours or more late, he threw up his hands and almost yelled that I had lost my three thousand by the delay."

The man stopped to take breath a moment.

"Well." he concluded. "to make a long."

The man stopped to take breath a moment.

"Well," he concluded, "to make a long story short, I simply fell over in a fit and fairly pawed up the carpet in my disappointment, but it did no good. The money was lost by adherence to a fool rule, and I vowed I wouldn't follow it any longer. And I didn't, but it followed me, and has continued to follow me. I had taught myself the lesson, and now I never forget anything, even the most trifling, and my wife would as soen give me a letter to mail as she would give it to the postman." as she would give it to the postman,"
"Thanks," said The Star writer, "I guess
I don't want to be cured that way."

Wanted to See the Fun.

From Life. Eastern stranger-"What are they lynch-

Quick Drop Dan--"Attempted suicide."
Eastern stranger--"They might just as well have let him kill himself."
Quick Drop Dan--"No, sirec. The boys out here don't believe in a feller being so selfish."

Would the Center Be Crowded!

From the Somerville (Mass.) Journal.
What do you suppose the effect would be if the street railway companies should charge six cents fare instead of five for those who ride in the end seats of the open

A Bank Failure.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood de-posits in its vaults whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund —we're in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the hour of our greatest need. There is danger in getting thin, because it's a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in wholesome flesh. The odds are in favor of the germs of consumption, grip, or pneumonia, if our liver be inactive and our blood impure, or if our flesh be reduced below a healthy standard. What is required is an increase in our germ-fighting strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of tissue and at the same time builds up the strength. A nedicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, whalize the system, thrill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a positive statement that 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be CURED with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, bronchial and lung diseases, as well as of skin and securious effections. as well as of skin and scrofulous affections by the "Golden Medical Discovery." They also publish a book of 160 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. *****

REMEMBER-70PHAM'S RUNKS RAVEL

1231 Penna. Ave. Everything for Travelers. Old Trunks made new at little expense. *************

The Post reports this morning a decided shortage in the output of California wines, yet we are still selling 6 bottles of Delicious To-Kalon Claret for \$1. We shall be the last to raise prices. TO-KALON WINE CO., 614 14TH ST.

Doctors of Timekeepers And expert surgeons who can fix up fractured mainspring or apply proper restoratives to keep the "wheels agoin"—are here, and can be consulted any time as to best remedies for disabled ailing watches. Cleaning or mainspring, 75c.

HUTTERLY'S Hospital for Watches, 632 G st.

Opp. City P. O. Sign of Electric Clock, au30-12d

A Map on Mabel's Face.

From Pearson's Weekly. "Mabel," called the mother over the banisters, as she heard the front door close. "Yes, mamma," replied a sweet girlish voice, and Mabel Grogan slowly frame herself in the darkness of the staircase. "Do you know it is twenty minutes pas eleven?" came in cold tones from the figure

"Do you know it is twenty minutes past eleven?" came in cold tones from the figure at the top of the stairs.

"Mamma, we hadn't the slightest idea it was so late." said the young girl, earnestly.

"You see," she continued. "Mr. Tinherry has been teiling me about China and Japan. He said everybody ought to know about the recent war, and it was so interesting we never thought how late it was getting. Do you know, mamma," added the sweet girl, as she reached the landing, "that in China they"—

"Did Mr. Tinherry draw a map of China on your face?" asked Mrs. Grogan sternly, "Why, mamma?" asked the daughter in a startled tone.

The young girl rushed to the mirror and saw with horror-stricken glance that the left side of her face was streaked and stained with ink.

"Good graclous!" she screamed, "his fountain pen must have leaked!" and with a shriek of horror the beautiful girl fell fainting on the floor.

His First Sunday at Church.

rom the Chicago Record.
"Mamma, ain't Deacon Dalton a funny

man?"
"Why, Jimmy, what did he do?"
"In church today he took his hat around and showed it to everybody."

Transferred.

From Life. I press my suit, to call on her My trousers are in creases; I call on her to press my suit, And find her scorn increases.



two-thirds as much Cottolene as they formerly used of lard or butter. With twothirds the quantity they will get better results at less cost than it is possible to get with lard or butter. When Cottolene is used for frying articles that are to be immersed, a bit of bread should be dropped into it to ascertain if it is at the right heat. When the bread browns in half a minute the Cottolene is ready. Never let Cottolene get hot enough to smoke.

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